The Pyongyang Times

No. 10 (434) SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

South Korean Patriotic Peasants Adopt a Letter to Marshal KIM IL SUNG, the Affectionate Father of Our Nation

Patriotic Peasants in Kimje County, North Cholla Province, Form "Hyangtohoe" and Resolve to Fight Determinedly for the Country's Independent Peaceful Reunification, Upholding the Leader's Great Juche Idea

According to a report, on January 22 last patriotic peasants in a village in Kimje county, North Cholla Province, south Korea, got together to form "Hyangtohoe" (Native Land Association).

Filled with deep emotion and joy, all the attendants of the meeting adopted a letter to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader and affectionate father of our nation, reflecting their feeling of reverence for him.

Those present there organized "Hyangtohoe" with heightened patriotic enthusiasm.

Numerous patriotic peasants in and around the village were admitted into the association.

The attendants decided it as the goal of action of "Hyangtohoe" to live consciously for the country and the people in defiance of any suppression and appeasement, firmly uniting all the association members and villagers, prevent the henchmen of the flunkeyist traitors from slipping into the village and resolutely fight for the independent peaceful reunification of the country, the long-cherished desire of the whole nation, upholding the great *Juche* idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, genius of revolution and peerless hero.

"KIM IL SUNG: Biography" Vol. II

Published in Urdu and English in Pakistan

The National Publishing House of Pakistan recently put out in Urdu and English "Kim Il Sung: Biography" (Vol. II), the glorious and brilliant biography of the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, according to a report from Islamabad.

Carried on the opening page of the biography is a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The book also carries many photographs showing the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activity of the Leader, the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues.

The book carries at the end the chronological table of Comrade Kim Il Sung's major activities in his revolutionary history.

Diplomatic Relations between DPRK and Gambia Established

A joint statement on establishing diplomatic relations between Korea and Gambia was signed on March 2 in Bathurst, the capital of Gambia.

According to the statement the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Gambia reached an agreement on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The joint statement was signed by Kim Sok Gi, Minister of Education, on behalf of the DPRK Government, and by A.D. Camara, Vice-President and Foreign Minister, on behalf of the RG Government.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade **Tung Pi-wu**, Acting President of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the PRC, replying to their message of sympathy sent in connection with the damages caused by an earthquake in China's Kantse Tibetan Autonomous Chou, Szechwan Province.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the DRVN Government, and a message from **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, replying to their congratulatory messages sent on the signing of the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam."

✦ The respected and beloved Leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received a message from Colonel **Moammer El Gaddafy**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Arab Republic, congratulating him on his election as DPRK President.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Comrade **Ludvik Svoboda**, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the Government of the CSR, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the February victory of the Czechoslovak working people.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, in connection with the signing of the "Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos" and the realization of a ceasefire in the whole area of Laos.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent congratulatory messages to **Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah**, Emir of the State of Kuwait, on the national day of Kuwait, and to **U Ne Win**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the independence of Burma, and he received reply messages from them.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Majesty **Moulay Hassan** the Second, King of the Kingdom of Morocco, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Moroccan people.

"Let Us Study Deeply the Great Juche Idea of President KIM IL SUNG"

Fourth Seminar of Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists Held

The Fourth Seminar of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists was held in Tokyo on February 24, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The Seminar was attended by Kaoru Yasui, Chairman of the Solidarity Committee and Professor of the Hosei University, and many other prominent scholars and social science researchers of Japan.

The Seminar was presided over by Prof. Kazuo Furushima of the Tokyo University. Kaoru Yasui made an address.

Saying that the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists held its fourth seminar, he referred to the fact that the new Socialist Constitution was adopted at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. To have a correct knowledge of the contents of the Constitution, it is necessary to make a profound study of the idea and theory of President Kim Il Sung on the proletarian dictatorship, he stressed. He called upon all the attendants of the Seminar to continue to "study deeply the great *Juche* idea of President Kim Il Sung."

Yoshie Yota, Assistant Professor of the Waseda University, made a report on the subject "Theory of the Proletarian Dictatorship in the *Juche* Idea."

In the report he stressed that the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung has developed in depth the idea and theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and they have become a powerful weapon not only in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also in the liberation movement the world over. He explained in detail the Leader's idea of the proletarian dictatorship and its brilliant embodiment.

Noting that the historical and international background of Korea demanded a solution to the new, theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolution and construction, he dwelt upon the originality of the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship in Korea.

Expressing admiration for the greatness and profundity of the revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the speakers evinced their adamant resolve to promote their study of his great revolutionary ideas.

Pyongyang Meeting Commemorates 54th Anniversary of March First Popular Uprising

On the evening of February 28, a Pyongyang meeting was held at the Moranbong Theatre in commemoration of the 54th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising.

Placed among fragrant flowers on the platform was a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who founded the immortal *Juche* idea and has always led our people along the straight road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity with its unextinguishable torch.

Attending the meeting together with working people in the city and servicemen of the People's Army were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Han Ik Su and Yang Hyong Sop; Rim Chun Chu, Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the CC of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Members of the Presidium of the CC of the DFRF, and other functionaries of government organs and public organizations.

When the meeting was declared open, the band played "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, delivered a report at the meeting.

She said: the nation-wide March First Popular Uprising was a just mass anti-Japanese movement and a nation-wide patriotic struggle for winning the freedom and independence of the fatherland and defending the dignity of the nation.

The reporter dwelt on the strenuous patriotic struggle of various forms such as volunteers' movement and independence army movement conducted by the Korean people after the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists.

Recalling that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding guide of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country and the great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement, founded the Korean National Association and closely rallied broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces around it and thus implanted ardent patriotism in the hearts of our people and roused them vigorously to the sacred struggle for the independence and liberation of the country, she said:

The anti-Japanese patriotic ideas and seeds of revolution, implanted and sown by him, turned into a furious flame with the March First Popular Uprising as a momentum.

She pointed out that the Uprising in which all the people fought courageously, shouting at the top of their voice "Japanese and Japanese army, get out!" "Long live independence of Korea!" was a great event that occupies a brilliant page in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people.

She quoted the following teaching of the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"Through the March First Movement our Korean nation demonstrated to the world humanity that the Korean nation was alive and it did not want the life of a ruined nation and was filled with the spirit to fight to the last for the freedom and independence and win victory."

Referring to the lesson of the Uprising, the reporter continued:

The March First Popular Uprising taught us, among other things, that for the masses of the people to win in the revolutionary struggle they should have a revolutionary Party guided by the revolutionary ideas of an outstanding leader and fight in firm unity under the unitary guidance of the leader.

The March First Popular Uprising also clearly showed that for the peoples in colonies to defeat the imperialist aggressors and win the cause of national liberation, they should wage a decisive struggle firmly relying on the internal forces of the nation.

The whole course of the March First Popular Uprising brought to daylight the treacherous nature of the bourgeois flunkeyists who foolishly attempted to gain "independence" by relying upon outside forces, not believing in the strength of their people, she added.

The reporter recalled that the U.S. imperialists openly patronized and encouraged the Japanese imperialists' bloody suppression and massacre of the Korean people who rose up in the patriotic struggle and that the ferocious Japanese imperialists under the aegis of U.S. imperialism committed without hesitation barbaric massacre of participants in the Uprising.

Noting that all the anti-Japanese struggles that followed the Uprising also ended in failure owing to the lack of the wise guidance of a great leader and the unitary guiding ideology, she went on:

The pressing desire of our people to have a great leader, an outstanding guide, who would save the country and the nation poised between life and death and lead their struggle to a sure victory was realized only when Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, set himself at the head of the revolution and founded the immortal *Juche* idea and brightly illumined the road ahead of the Korean people with its effulgent rays.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the tested leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist of genius, culminated in the defeat of brigandish Japanese imperialism and the splendid accomplishment of the historic cause of the restoration of the fatherland which the participants in the March First Popular Uprising and our people had longed to see so ardently, she said.

All the victories and successes gained by our people in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work, she declared, are entirely a fruition of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a shining victory of his great *Juche* idea.

Touching upon the south Korean situation and the question of national reunification, the reporter said: the Korean people are now confronted with a weighty task to attain the reunification of the country at the earliest possible date by the united efforts of the whole nation, rejecting the outside forces.

Saying that under the wise guidance of the Leader a great advance has been made in recent years in the struggle of our people for national reunification, she recalled that the historic north-south joint statement was made public, the keynote being the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down by the Leader, that the North-South Co-ordination Commission was composed and that the north-south Red Cross talks made successful progress.

To reject the outside forces, promote the great national unity and realize overall collaboration between the north and the south in all fields, political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic, in accordance with the north-south joint statement and the agreed points between the two sides is a most reasonable way for winning the cause of national reunification at an earlier date and this is an urgent task at present, the fulfilment of which brooks no further delay, the reporter said.

She continued:

All the forces which desire the country's independent and peaceful reunification should unite as one, irrespective of ideology, political view, religious belief and party affiliation.

Truth to tell, those who want to faithfully serve the interests of the nation and sincerely desire the country's peaceful reunification, whether they are democrats or nationalists, can unite and collaborate with the communists.

What is important for us now is to unite with each other honestly proceeding from the stand of the nation and to subordinate every-

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Women of the World Should Fight Vigorously for Freedom and Liberation and for Genuine, Equal Rights, Holding Aloft the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle

Today the women of our country observe the significant 63rd anniversary of the March 8th International Women's Day, the day of militant solidarity of the progressive women the world over, at a time when the entire people is burning with a new revolutionary zeal to carry out the programmatic tasks set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly.

The March 8th International Women's Day is the day of militant solidarity of the progressive women of the world who are fighting to extricate themselves from two-fold and three-fold feudal and capitalist oppression and exploitation and from humiliation and ill-treatment and gain their liberty and emancipation and equal rights.

Under the lofty idea of the International Women's Day, the oppressed and progressive women the world over have waged a vigorous struggle for their social and class emancipation and democratic freedom and for sex equality and against the landlords, capitalists and the foreign imperialist aggressors for more than 60 years ever since the observance of the day started. They have achieved great victories in the struggle.

Women of many countries on the three continents have been liberated from colonial oppression and exploitation and embarked upon the road of creating a new life. The women in the countries under the imperialist colonial yoke and in the capitalist countries are also waging a dynamic struggle against oppression and exploitation and for their genuine freedom and socio-political rights.

Over the past period the progressive democratic women of the world made a great contribution to the anti-fascist struggle.

Bearing an important part in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle, they are now putting up a resolute struggle to frustrate the policy of aggression and war pursued by the U.S.-led imperialists.

On the International Women's Day we extend militant greetings to the revolutionary and progressive women of the world who are fighting staunchly for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, marked progress has been made in our women's movement and a radical change brought about in the solution of the women's question in our country.

Ever since he set out on the road of revolutionary struggle our Leader has paid consistent and deep attention to the women's question, considering it a cardinal problem in the social revolution on the basis of the *Juche* idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In each stage of the revolution he created unique thought and theory for its solution and led all our women to be the genuine masters of society and the revolution.

In the days of anti-Japanese armed struggle, he scientifically analyzed the characteristic features of the women's movement in our country from the standpoint of *Juche* and on this basis he defined in the "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" as follows:

"...Human equality irrespective of sex... shall be ensured; the social status of women elevated and their personality be respected."

He made it clear that in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution the basic task for the solution of the women's question is to relieve the women from colonial and feudal exploitation and oppression and from the subordinate position and social inequality and ensure them equal political right with men in social life.

He regarded the women who make up a half of the population as an important force in the social revolution and vigorously aroused broad sections of women to the revolutionary struggle and through the struggle he reared them into indomitable revolutionary fighters, into ardent communists.

Under the difficult and complex situation right after liberation he saw to it that the Korean Democratic Women's Union, a powerful political organization of the women of our country, was formed and the Law on the Equality of the Sexes promulgated to enable our women to enjoy equal rights with men in all fields of politics, economy and culture. Thus our women could realize their centuries-old aspiration and a radical change took place in the solution of the women's question.

Our Leader expounded that in the stage of the socialist revolution the basic task for the solution of the women's question is to completely emancipate the women from all kinds of exploitation and subjugation and bring them up into socialist working people and correctly organized and guided the struggle for its fulfilment.

He not only provided the conditions for all the women to participate extensively in public life but also showed deep solicitude for them by taking popular measures to make them work with no worry about their life.

With the socialist transformation of the relations of production completed in towns and the countryside and the socialist system established under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader, the question of liberating the women from all sorts of exploitation and subjugation was also completely settled in our country.

Following the establishment of the socialist system he gave allround solutions, for the first time in history, to the theoretical and practical problems on the final solution of the women's question. Revolutionization and working-classization of the women are essential for the final solution of the women's question. He not only advanced the policy on the women's revolutionization and working-classization but also indicated in detail the ways to carry it out. He defined the question of freeing the women from the heavy burden of kitchen and household work as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and opened up radiant vistas for emancipating our women from the heavy burden of household chores and for more firmly preparing them to be revolutionaries and communists.

As the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society is pushed forward actively and the three major tasks of the technical revolution carried on successfully in our country, the sphere of activity of our women is expanded and their role in the revolution and construction enhanced.

The women of our country enjoy genuine freedom and rights and happiness under the superior socialist system. They extend the highest gratitude to the great Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung who opened up broad vistas for the strengthening and development of the women's movement and the final solution of the women's question.

Today our women have accomplished brilliant achievements in the struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in our country, rallied close around the Leader and giving full play to their indomitable will and heroic stamina. They are making a great contribution to the world revolution as well.

A great number of women in the world, however, are still bound up in feudal shackles and are suffering from oppression and exploitation by capital. The imperialists croak about the "equality of sexes" and the "equality of all people," but the working women and the people are condemned to inhuman treatment and humiliation, deprived of all rights.

South Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation is a society where prevail oppression, exploitation and absence of rights and the women are languishing in medieval darkness.

Only through their own struggle can the people extricate themselves from all manner of subjugation and oppression and win genuine freedom and liberation. Today the women of the world must fight more stubbornly for the liberty and emancipation and genuine equality of all the women on the globe, united firmly under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. U.S. imperialism is No. 1 enemy of all mankind and the entire women. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who cause all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings in different parts of the world.

Therefore, it is the prime task of the progressive people and women of the world to fight against U.S. imperialism.

Today the women of our country are striving to strengthen unity and militant ties with many progressive women's organizations and women of all countries in the world that are opposed to the U.S.-led imperialists and their lackeys. They regard it as their internationalist duty to give support to the struggle of the revolutionary people and women the world over and they extend active solidarity to them in their struggle.

In the future, too, the women of our country, together with the progressive women of the whole world, will resolutely fight on for the development of the democratic international women's movement, for the further strengthening of militant friendship and solidarity, for peace and democracy, for national independence and for the victory of the common cause of socialism, holding high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

OUR SOCIALIST COUNTRYSIDE PROSPERING

For Wellbeing of Peasants in Guerilla Base

Already in the early years of anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung enforced agrarian reform in the guerilla base on the River Tuman-gang so that the peasants might see their cherished desire for land come true. He saw to it that the lands owned by Japanese imperialists and pro-Japanese stooges were confiscated and divided among the peasants without compensation. Moreover, he did everything to provide the adequate conditions for farming.

Visiting People Out at Farm Work

This happened one early spring day in 1934 at the guerilla base of Shihliping in Wangching county.

At that time the people in the guerilla base were hard up beyond description.

Everyday they had battles against Japanese imperialist "punitive forces"; their homes were burnt down and their household effects destroyed.

They had neither food nor seed grains.

Under the difficult conditions, however, they were never discouraged.

They again erected pillars on the scorched cornerstones and built new homes. For several days on end they had nothing to eat, but never stopped working out in their fields.

With the delight of tilling their own lands for the first time in their lives thanks to General Kim Il Sung, they considered it an indelible crime before the revolution to leave their lands idle. So they were making all preparations to start sowing as soon as seeds were available.

One day the General whom they craved for came to the village of Shihliping.

That day the General personally went out to see the peasants at work in the fields and acquainted himself with their living conditions and farming in detail. He said, "I suppose you must have been hard up for seeds, and what are you going to plant here?"

They were not ready to answer the question. After a while, an old man stepped forward and said:

"General, we are trying to obtain the seeds ourselves. We are just ploughing so as to plant seeds as soon as we get them. Please, don't worry too much. We have won the battle at Hsiaowangching, a most difficult battle, and nothing will be impossible!"

The General who was in a deep thought, listening to the old man, said that the old man was right and remarked to the following effect:

The great revolutionary Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung talks with peasants at the Wangching guerilla base when land is distributed among them

...The people who are firmly determined to lay down their lives willingly for the liberation of their country have an inexhaustible strength which no force in the world can ever check. Even though great difficulties lie ahead in our way, we shall be able to overcome them if everyone strives with a strong will. The point is not what is our difficulty but how strong is the revolutionary will of the people who must break through the difficulty. Today I have seen the fortitude of the people here at Shihliping and derived an immense strength and courage from it....

That day, together with the villagers, the General long discussed how to tide over the difficulties confronting them.

In the Evening Following the Day of General's Leaving

Next evening a convoy of several fully loaded ox-carts and many draught animals were coming into the valley leading to the village.

Seeing the convoy approach, the villagers came out and stood along the wayside as if they were meeting the party. They enviously said that if only they had even one of such oxen they would be able to till all their lands at a breath.

To their surprise, however, the carts, which they thought would be just passing by, halted in the middle of the village.

And then, one of the escorts stepped aside and addressed the villagers, saying:

"Brothers! A happy news for you. We have brought the seeds and grub which the General sends to you. He sends these to you out of his sympathy for you people who are having a hard time of it with no food, no seeds and no farm implements either in this busiest farming season."

All of a sudden, the village was in excitement with the cheers of joy and emotions.

Thus they received plenty of flour, various kinds of seeds and also many draught animals, of which they had said they would like to have even one—all these thanks to the love of the General.

The people now understood why the General who had had a schedule to stay at the village on the previous day changed his mind and left the village in a hurry.

Back from his visit to the Shihliping village, the General immediately proceeded to attack the enemy in his rear and captured what was needed by the peasants in their life and farming.

Greatly moved by the warm love and profound care shown by the General, the villagers shed tears of emotions, caressing the fat oxen and hugging the seed grain.

That year the General's warm love and deep concern for the people brought a bumper crop all over the wide stretch of fields at Shihliping.

Peasants Free Themselves from Arduous Work

It was in 1947 that tractors were put to use in our agriculture.

That year ploughing was done by tractors on State farms in different parts of the country and, later, modern farm machines were introduced in succession in Chaeryong county, South Hwanghae Province, and in other major plains.

It was only one or two years since the agrarian reform in our country.

At that time our peasants came to see the prospect that they would also be able to work eight hours, study eight hours and rest eight hours a day like workers.

There was good reason for it.

They were well aware that the socialist and communist society which the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung planned to build in this land in the future was a society where there would be neither distinction between town and the countryside nor difference between industrial and agricultural labour.

Since there was the wise leadership of the Leader, power was in the hands of the people and key branches of the economy were owned by the entire people, none of them thought such a society would come in the distant future.

The aspiration of our peasants emancipated from feudal exploitation and oppression was brought to early realization.

In February 1950 farm machine hire stations were set up in Ryongchon, Chongju, Anju, Chaeryong, Hamju and other leading plains. This marked the beginning of the mechanization of agriculture in our country.

The war (1950-53) unleashed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors was a trying ordeal to our people.

In the grim days of the war our Leader took measures to see that the mechanization of agriculture was pushed ahead actively.

The farm machine hire stations set up before the war made fast progress during the war and the number trebled at the close of 1953 and it grew 9.6 times in 1956.

In the period of the Five-Year Plan, a plan for completing the building of the foundations of socialism, mechanization was stepped up extensively in the countryside. Especially in 1960 when our country set out to massproduce tractors, the mechanization of agriculture was promoted on a full scale.

Around this time our heroic working class produced "Chollima" and "Pungnyon" tractors and small-size ones and built up a solid base for turning out various kinds of tractors, the basic motive power in farm mechanization.

Besides, the bases for manufacturing trucks, trailing farm machines and thrashers were consolidated and farm machine factories erected in each town and county. This made it possible to produce more farm machines suited to our topographical conditions and methods of farming.

In 1964 the kinds of farm work done by tractors increased to 41.

Our great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our task is to mechanize all farm work, from ploughing to harvesting and thrashing, and effect the overall mechanization of agriculture."

To mechanize specific farm work and all other kinds of farming operations through the development of the engineering industry and introduce allround mechanization in all domains of agriculture such as stock-breeding, fruitgrowing and silkworm-raising and in all rural areas irrespective of plains and mountainous areas—this was the direction to be followed in the mechanization of agriculture during the Seven-Year Plan.

To this end large quantities of modern farm machines were supplied to the countryside year after year.

During the period between 1960 and 1971 the number of tractors in the service of agriculture grew 3.9 times and that of trucks 7.6 times.

Today farm machine stations, the base of rural mechanization, are to be seen in all our towns and counties and their material and technical equipment has been strengthened rapidly and the scope and variety of mechanized farm work are on the steady increase.

In our countryside comprehensive mechanization has been introduced in all processes of farm work—tilling, manure-hauling, sowing, weeding, harvesting, thrashing, etc. The reality shows that the distinctions between industrial and agricultural labour are diminishing step by step.

In animal husbandry, all processes of work, from the cutting and crushing of fodder to its transportation, have been mechanized. Notably, the level of mechanization and automation has been elevated in poultry breeding. With feeding, hen-house cleaning and all other processes mechanized and automated on an overall scale, a breeder now raises tens of thousands of chickens.

Systematic growth has been attained in all spheres of agricultural production on the basis of modern technology and especially grain output showed a marked rise.

This year, the third year of the Six-Year Plan, the technical revolution in our countryside is showing a very high level of development.

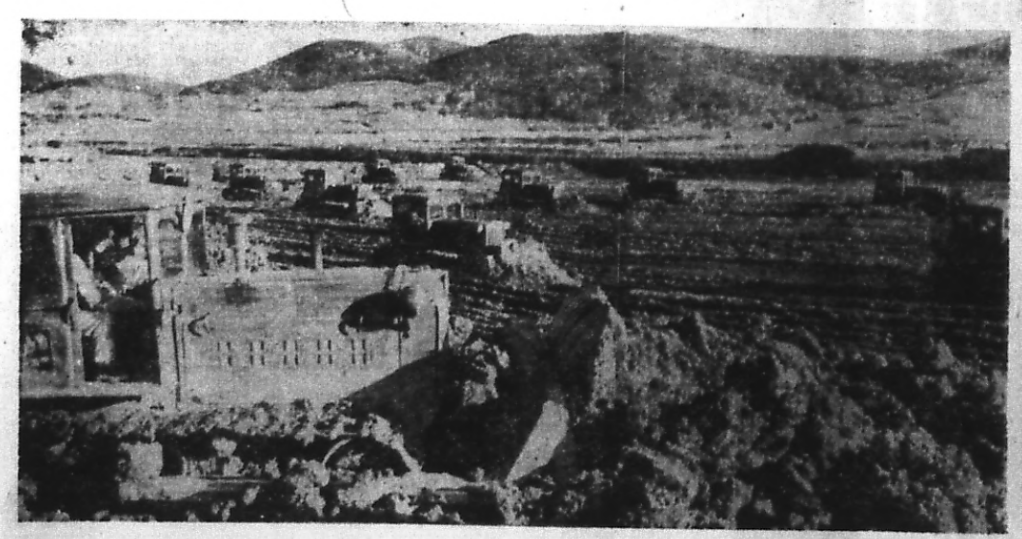
The struggle to make the labour intensity, working hours and labour productivity in agriculture equal to those in industry is being unfolded on the basis of modern technology.

In the near future, our peasants will be able to reduce the labour power expended on a *chongbo* of rice paddy to a level of 60 to 80 man-days on an average and that expended on a *chongbo* of dry-farming land to a level of 20-30 man-days and a single farmer will cultivate at least five to six *chongbo* of rice paddy or eight to ten *chongbo* of dry-farming land.

Then the eight-hour work day will be gradually introduced in the cooperative farms, as in the factories and other enterprises, and the difference between town and the countryside as regards working conditions be drastically reduced.

As seen above, under the Leader's wise leadership, our peasants, freed from exploitation and oppression, are now relieving themselves from arduous labour. One might say that they are greeting their second liberation.

Pak Ju Sol



The promotion of all-round mechanization of agriculture frees our peasants from arduous labour

The Days of Agrarian Reform

Our villagers now lead a decent life in modern houses surrounded with fruit trees.

Before liberation, in the days of Japanese imperialist rule we were in a wretched plight. We lived in shabby huts. We toiled and moiled to grow crops. But our harvests were taken away as tenant fees, taxes and "contributions" to the Japanese imperialists. Deprived of all we had gathered in, we cried bitterly, stamping with grief. Landless peasants became hired hands of the rich men and drudged to backbreaking and their children had to earn their bread, working as baby-tenders or servants of landlords.

The most cherished desire of our peasants was to own land and farm it for themselves.

This centuries-old aspiration came true after our country was liberated. In the year after liberation, to be exact, in March 1946 the agrarian reform was carried out in our country under the slogan "Land to tillers!"

Indescribable was the joy of peasants whose life-long desire was attained. Full of emotions, they raised the shouts of hurrah and cheers of joy. The endless bursts of cheers shook the earth.

This was a happy event for me and fellow-villagers. Yet, I would not waste my time, carried away by joy. A task fell on me; the rural committee was set up and I was elected to its chairmanship.

The committee started to confiscate the land of the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese elements and landlords and distribute it among our peasants. It was an unprecedentedly great work of nation-wide significance.

Around that time another happy event took place. General Kim Il Sung came to our village (Nae-ri, Shijok-myon, Taedong county, South Pyongan Province). All the villagers were exceedingly delighted to see the General who had waged the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years to restore the country and gave the land to the peasants.

He dropped in at the house that had belonged to the landlord Pak. When he entered the gate, tenant peasants and hired hands who had worked for the landlord hurriedly came out to the yard and knelt down bowing to express their highest regards for the General.

Embarrassed by this, he helped them to their feet and told them not to do such a thing. He walked into the room.

The village peasants sat around him, as family members would do. Some old men were seen among them. The old men were the ones who had worked all life as Pak's manservants. They sat on their knees in uneasiness.

Looking at them, the General said that at his home, too, he had a grandfather of their age and his grandfather had ~~beat his~~ back, farming the land all his days. He urged them to sit at ease and took them by the hands to the honoured place of the room.

The old men who had been treated beneath human were too moved to utter words, and did as they were told.

They spoke of the bitters of life they had experienced at Pak's, subjected to maltreatment and contempt. Having listened to them, the General explained what landlords were like, and said.

"Let me tell my idea. I propose to give this mansion and all furniture to those people who underwent all hardships, working at the landlord's and distribute the best of his lands among them."

"General,..."

They could say no more. They were to be given land. This would be more than enough for them. Yet, now they were to be given furniture, too. They found no word to express their joy.

They rose to their feet and shed tears, only repeating the word "General." The General sat them down and told them to write on a wooden plate the name of a person who had most suffered from the landlord Pak and set it up on the gate pole of this house.

This is not all of instances of the great affection of the General shown for our peasants. His warm hand has reached to every aspect of life of our peasants who had been downtrodden and maltreated by a handful of landlords.

The modern houses built for our peasants, water supply to village houses, bus service for rural inhabitants, trade networks in the countryside, care of peasants' children in nurseries and kindergartens, the projects for straightening land, tractors and lorries helping our peasants in the farm work—all these are closely associated with the profound consideration of the fatherly Leader for our peasants.

Happy are our peasants who live a decent life in the warm embrace of the Leader. So they are ready to follow him forever, like the sunflower turning toward the sun.

Kim Wun Sok

UNDER THE LEADER'S WISE GUIDANCE

A Tour of New-Born Villages

I drove west scores of minutes, leaving behind the seat of Onchon county. An endless expanse of reclaimed tideland was seen stretching along the coast.

Farm villages were found here and there on the fields. Large buildings of farmers' clubs, schools and shops, tower-style apartments and modern houses stood in rows in the villages. Their fine lay-out made me believe that the villages had been newly built.

Our car sped up and arrived in the village of Wunha. My eyes were attracted by a notice-board standing in the centre of the village. Shown on the board was the prospective plan of development of the July 3 Co-op Farm. The reclaimed and to-be reclaimed lands were marked off on the plan. Studying the plan, part of great nature-remaking projects on the western coast of our country, I pictured, full of emotions, a happy life of the people which would be created and prosper on new land.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Tideland reclamation should also be undertaken on a large scale to obtain new land. In the Six-Year Plan period we should obtain plenty of new fertile land by concentrating our efforts, first of all, on those areas with favourable natural and geographical conditions, that can be reclaimed comparatively quickly."

The chairman of the management board of the co-op farm explained to me how tideland had been reclaimed and how farmers had settled here and built their blissful life:

Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a magnificent plan to carry out vast projects of tideland reclamation on the strength of our powerful independent national economy.

In June 3, 1960 he came to this area for on-the-spot guidance.

Pointing to the island off the shore, he told the functionaries to build a dike between the island and the coast and convert tidal marshes into farm lands, and to set up an enterprise to undertake this project. He also urged them to build modern houses on the rises of tract so that they can stand out in the landscape of fields.

A tideland reclamation office was established here, as instructed by him, and a grand nature-remaking started on the coast. Thus, some 1,700 *chongbo* of tideland were brought under cultivation by the end of 1964. Six hundred houses and cultural and welfare establishments were built on modern lines and villages were born. Many people came and settled here to farm the new land. A new life of settlers set sail.

After hearing this explanation, I went to see the reclaimed land. When I ran about 1.5 kilometres across the fields, the seabound edge of the fields came into sight. Paddy plots, each 100 metres wide and 250 metres long, spread methodically over the fields. The fields were intersected with roads, on which lorries and tractors were running, laden with manure. They were busy helping earlier preparations for the spring sowing. The upturned fertile soils, basked with the sunrays, gave off vapor.

The chairman gave further explanation delightfully:

The farm has many tractors, 4.8 per 100 *chongbo*, and different kinds of trailers and applies various chemicals in the crop-growing. So manual work is seldom done to cultivate this large area of land. Now the land yields twice as much grains as turned out in the year after reclamation. Last year 3.2 tons of grains and 1,000 *won* went round to every farm household, on the average.

He continued with added fervour:

But this is just the first step we took. In recent years reclamation has been carried on with increased intensity and another 7,000 *chongbo* of land were diked off in the area adjacent to Wunha-ri, Sokchi-ri and Ansok-ri.

After I heard his accounts, I again drove some kilometres to the embankment. The dike had been built solidly against any inundation by sea water. It ran long, its ends unvisible.

I dropped in at a dike construction site in Sokchi-ri where the workers of South Pyongan Provincial Tideland Reclamation Office No. 1 were struggling to complete a project. Excavators were droning, throwing soil on the dike and gasoline cars were moving fast, carrying stones. It was a really inspiring scene of construction.

Pointing to the tide which went out afar, a staff member of the office spoke about the plan to extend the dike over there. Looking at the tideland developing in the direction he pointed, I recalled to my mind magnificent projects for reclaiming 30,000 *chongbo* of tideland during the Six-Year Plan, for which a great struggle, as seen here, was being waged in the western coastal areas of our country—Chungsan, Cholsan, Sonchon, Yomju, etc.

Driving back to the Wunha village, I felt powerful pulsations of a new life of our people flourishing on the land which had been lying submerged for ages.

Kim Su Yon

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION ON FARMS

There is a wide-spread network of sprinkler irrigation in our countryside. You can see it in vegetable plots and barley, wheat or corn fields of co-op farms in the outskirts of Pyongyang, the Kindung Plains of North Hwanghae Province, the Ryongyon Combined Farm in the south-western tip of our country and on co-op farms on the eastern coast.

Water is sprayed over a wide expanse of fields and orchards, forming a beautiful rainbow against the clear, azure sky, adding to the lovely landscape of our socialist rural villages nestling at the foot of hills covered with fruit trees.

Sprinkler irrigation is very important for the quick growth of dry-field crops, because it supplies sufficient water to them even in drought seasons.

An energetic struggle was waged to carry out our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's instruction to introduce irrigation, including sprinkler irrigation, in 300,000 *chongbo* of dry fields during the Six-Year Plan period. As a result, 30,000 *chongbo* of dry fields were irrigated in a few months, in the early spring of the year after the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Introduction of sprinkler irrigation in dry fields brought about a remarkable change in our agricultural production.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"...Two-crop acreage should be expanded through the extensive introduction of irrigation in dry fields. When non-paddy irrigation is effected, dry-field farming will be freed forever from crop failure as is the case with rice farming, and the per *chongbo* yield of dry-field crops can be increased considerably."

The problem of water has long been vital in our country, since paddy-field farming is most important in our agriculture.

In pre-liberation days irrigation facilities were so poor that paddy fields, let alone dry ones, could hardly be watered. Peasants lifted water with shadoof. When the drought season dragged on and streams and wells dried, there was no way to get water, and rice on paddy fields withered and died. Peasants lived in bitter tears, cursing Nature.

After liberation we waged a dynamic struggle to build irrigation facilities under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Now paddy-field irrigation was completed and non-paddy irrigation was expanded considerably.

Greater development of non-paddy irrigation was made possible by application of efficient sprinkler system.

In the summer of 1965 Comrade Kim Il Sung, referring to the way for development of dry-field irrigation, instructed us to give up the conventional methods and adopt an advanced method, that is, sprinkler irrigation — a higher form of irrigation suitable to an industrial State. He then showed its advantages through the example set under his personal guidance, and urged all co-op farms to follow suit, thereby opening up a broad vista for the introduction of sprinkler irrigation on a fuller scale.

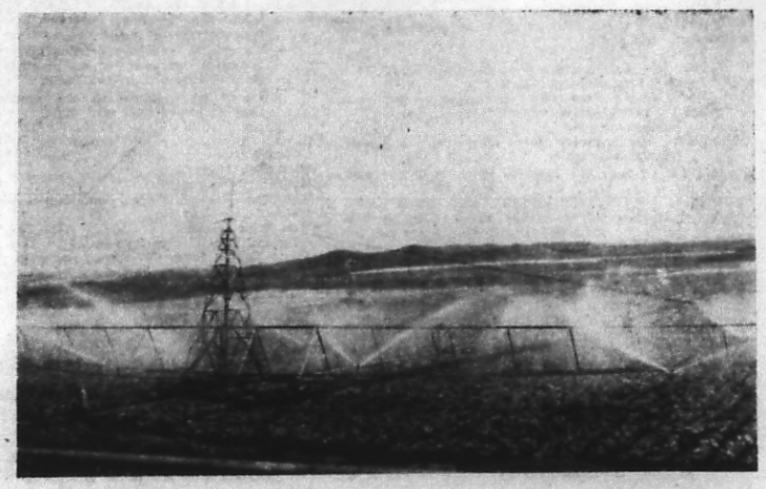
The days are gone when ploughs were pulled by peasants themselves and shadoof was the only means of lifting water. Now, pumps were set up everywhere to take water at any time, and sprinklers work for the rapid growth of vegetation on dry fields.

Sprinkler irrigation has made two-crop cultivation possible on dry fields and sharply increased the output of farm produce—over 8 tons of grain per *chongbo*. In case with vegetable, four or five crops can be harvested a year. Farm work has become easier because insecticide and fertilizer are sprayed by sprinklers.

This success owes to our independent national industry powerful enough to harness nature and free our agricultural production from damages by flood and drought.

Every year our co-op farms gather in good and stable harvests from paddy and dry fields under whatever adverse weather conditions.

Kim Su Nam



The introduction of the sprinkler irrigation system increases production in dry fields

Facts and Figures

★ In the recent 15 years the irrigated area of our country has expanded 370 per cent, the world's average growth rate being 5.6 per cent. Korea is now called a land of irrigation.

★ Our country has a 439 km long river, Taedong-gang. In its reaches there are pumping stations for irrigation. The number stands at more than 1,500, or 1 at a distance of 292 metres along the river.

★ The number of technicians and specialists at each of our cooperative farms was 1.2 in 1960 and it grew to 17.5 in 1969.

★ According to the data released by the "Government-General of Korea" in 1940 before liberation, the proportion of farm implements for each peasant household in Korea was 0.29 in conventional plough, 1.81 in hoe, 1.48 in sickle and 0.15 in spade and that of improved plough for every 17 households was 1.

But now more and more modern farm machines go to our rural areas every year. The number of tractors serving the rural economy increased 3.9 times and that of trucks 7.6 times between 1960 and 1971. As to tractors, the number per 100 *chongbo* of arable land has risen to 1.8.

Our country will have six to seven tractors and one truck per 100 *chongbo* of the paddy and dry fields in the near future for successful, comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

As a result of the splendid realization of rural electrification, every farmhouse has electric lights, whether it is located in the remote mountain area or on a far-off island. Electricity is extensively used not only for the home life of peasants but also as a source of power for machines and of heat.

Annual consumption of electricity in the countryside amounts to 1,000 million kwh.

South Korean Peasants in Dire Poverty

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the south Korean rural economy is totally ravaged and the peasants' life is miserable."

In south Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, the agriculture which has been in an ever more serious crisis is now at its worst unknown before.

In this regard, **Minzok Tongil Sinmun** published in Japan introduced the ruinous situation of a "well-off village" —Hwasong-ri in Kongsan-myon, Raju county, South Cholla Province.

According to the paper, as of May last year, out of the 36 peasants households in the village, 8 families gave up farming and left home with all of their members numbering 37, and, as for 21 families, some of their members—36 persons—deserted their land. The paper said, "For small and pauperized farmers there is no hope of returning and they have no place to shelter themselves but hovels."

In south Korea today peasants are leaving their native land at a "terrific rate," unable to bear the hardships of living any longer.

In the past ten years, the aggregate number of those households which gave up farming averaged 47,000 per annum. In the same period, the foodless peasant families swelled 2.25 times.

Food famine sweeps the countryside like an annual event. It is inevitable in south Korea where the area under cultivation is on the steady decrease.

Between 1969 and 1970, a report from south Korea said, the acreage of the cultivated land dwindled by 256,000 *chongbo*.

Consequently, the area of arable land per household diminished from 1.21 *chongbo* in 1941 to 0.89 *chongbo* or less in 1970. The impoverished peasant families with below 1 *chongbo* of land each made up 77.3 per cent of the entire peasant households in 1968.

The present overall devastation of south Korea's agriculture is wholly an outcome of the colonial predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists and the anti-popular policy of the south Korean authorities.

In particular, the "modernization" policy pursued by them in the last decade to step up their preparations for an aggressive war accelerated the process of exploitation of the rural villages by towns and of militarization of the economy through victimization of the countryside, a process which deteriorated agriculture and the peasants' life to the extreme.

The U.S. imperialists and their followers are obtaining enormous funds for the militarization of the economy through their extortion of the rural areas, especially by means of price lever.

Even the watered-down data released by the south Korean authorities show that the purchase prices of things for farming were twice higher than those of agricultural products in terms of advance rate in the period from 1965 till 1970. This eloquently shows how greatly the peasants are victimized by the price margin. Due to this, the per-peasant household real income dropped markedly in 1970 as compared with 1960; in case of tenant farmers with less than 0.5 *chongbo* of land and those with 0.5-1 *chongbo*, their real income went down to 65.4 per cent and 70.5 per cent respectively.

Financial lever is also used for intensified plunder in the countryside. The so-called "loans" by the medium of "agricultural cooperatives" is a means of bleeding the peasants white. The rate of interest ranges from 40 per cent to 80 per cent.

The total amount of debts of the entire south Korean peasants increased from 18,400 million won in 1960 to nearly 80,000 million won in 1970.

Depredation in the rural districts is carried on in the form of farmland tax, income tax and other levies, altogether 80 to 100 kinds, and under the name of "delivery to the army."

To top it all, the pillage by foreign monopoly capital and comprador capital is leading the wretched life of the peasants to a complete ruination.

No wonder, the above paper lamentingly added, "The handful of monopoly capitalists (comprador capitalists) who have grown rapidly by their dependence on others and through their excessive introduction of foreign capital is making the countryside fall a victim to foreign capitalists. This is how matters go on in south Korea today."

The south Korean peasants are in utter destitution, hardly describable, indeed.

The only way to save the total destruction of agriculture and the peasants' life in south Korea is to drive the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and put an end to their colonial rule and attain the independent, peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date.

Pak Hae Chon

The Changsuwon Cooperative Farm, a socialist modern village

LIBRETTO

The Sea of Blood

Revolutionary opera from the immortal classic SEA OF BLOOD

(Continued from Issue No. 8)

ACT VII

Time: Next day.
Place: In front of the city gate.

The garrison commander, Japanese soldiers and village head walk onstage.

Commander:
What the hell have you been doing
While communist guerrillas lurk around?
Leaflets are being posted everywhere in broad day.
Suspicious people wander through the streets.
Close and lock every city gate immediately.

Japanese soldiers:
We'll lock every city gate as ordered, sir.

Commander:
Post sentries on every street.

Soldiers:
We'll post sentries, sir.

Commander:
Set up check-points at every corner.

Soldiers:
We'll set up check-points, sir.

Commander:
Arrest anyone who looks suspect.

Soldiers:
We'll set up a barricade in every village
And make a wholesale arrest of all suspicious people.

Commander:
Self-defence corps chief!
Your job is to mobilize the self-defence corps
To meet the communist attack.
You've done nothing worth mentioning so far,
But I'm giving you an important task in this punitive operation.
Form a special commando of reliable men and prepare for immediate action.

Village head: I'll serve the Japanese Emperor, at the cost of my life.

Rifle shots and explosions suddenly break out. A group of frightened Japanese soldiers retreat. The garrison commander fires at the mother while she is opening the city-gate, after having repelled the enemy. She shoots the garrison commander and pushes open the gate. The guerrillas signal the attack. A mass of guerrillas storm through the gate carrying the Red Flag at their head. As an enemy machine gun opens fire, a guerrilla hurls a grenade at the gun emplacement and destroys it. Mother pursues the enemy. Workers, peasants, and the Women's Association members attack fleeing Japanese with hammers, sickles, rakes and washing paddles. The village head runs away. Kap Sun runs after him and aims her rifle.

Kap Sun: Halt!

Yong Sil aims her rifle at him from the opposite direction blocking his way. He begs for mercy, rubbing his hands together. Kap Sun and Yong Sil shoot the village head.

Ung Pal: (Rushing in.) Listen! The guerrillas are coming.

An outburst of cheers and cries echoes across the stage followed by an emotional coming together of the guerrillas and the people.

Chorus:
Our army has come!
The revolutionary army we've been waiting for so long.

A joyous victory dance between guerrillas and people is accompanied by the revolutionary "Song of General Mobilization."

Chorus:
Rise up! Rise in arms!
Go quickly, valiant and indomitable fighters.
Imperialist warlords rob and murder the people
Only to hasten their own death.
Revolution, revolution! The revolution is now!
The whole world is surging in the spirit of revolution
Revolt! You beggared workers, hammers on your shoulders.
Revolt! You landless peasants, hoes on your backs.
Revolt! You slaving sisters, kitchen knives in your hands.
Revolt! You student brothers, books in your hands.
Mobilize workers of all countries—the proletariat in Asia, the workers in Europe—
To organize, to create the people's power!
We'll establish our own power under a banner that is Red.
We'll divide up equally the land of landlords and estates of the lackeys.
Under a revolutionary government.
Rise up! Rise in arms!
Go quickly, valiant and indomitable fighters.
Imperialist warlords rob and murder the people
Only to hasten their own death.
Imperialist warlords rob and murder the people
Only to hasten their own death.

We hear a voice calling, "Mother!"

Kap Sun: (Entering.) Mother, brother has returned!

Won Nam enters shouldering a machine gun.

Won Nam: Mother!
Mother: Is this possible?
Won Nam: It's me, mother. Won Nam is back.
Mother: Won Nam!
Won Nam: Mother!

An emotional reunion follows.

Kyong Chol's Mother: Women's Association chairman, speak to us on this joyous day—the day we've smashed the rapacious Japanese and avenged our years of hatred.

Mother mounts an elevated spot from which she can talk to the people.

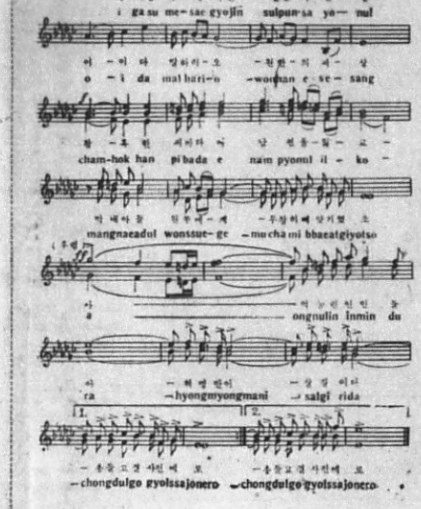
Mother:
How can recount
All the bitter stories, burned by this cursed society into my heart!
My husband met death in a cruel sea of blood,
My youngest son murdered ruthlessly by the enemy.

Chorus:
Revolt, all you oppressed,
Rise up with guns in hand!
Revolution is the only road to life.
Rise up in the struggle for life.

Mother, Won Nam, Kap Sun & Yong Sil:

Revolution Is the Only Road to Life
혁명만이 살길이다
hyongmyongmani salgirida

Full of emotions, forcefully



We'll all rise in revolutionary war,
The guerrillas at our head.

Women:
The banner of freedom will wave
Over our blood-soaked land,
The morn of national liberation.

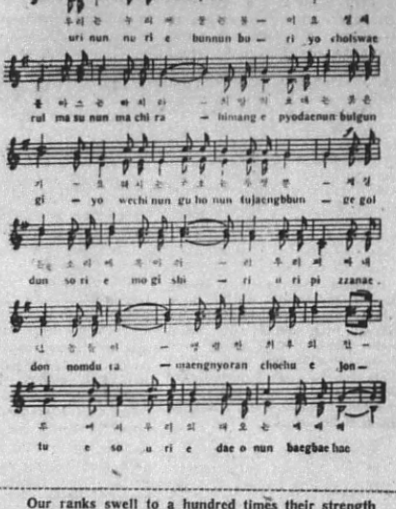
Chorus:
Revolt! All you oppressed,
Rise up with guns in hands!
Revolution is the only road to life.
Rise up in the struggle for life.

A bugle is sounded and the guerrillas begin to leave. Won Nam and Kap Sun, a rifle on her shoulder, say good-bye to their mother and join the column. The guerrillas march with the Red Flag unfurled, singing the "Song of Revolution."

Chorus:
We are the fire spreading over the world,
We are the hammers breaking iron chains;
Our hope is in the Red Banner,
Struggle is our only slogan.
All you exploiters who lust for our blood,
We will smother your outcries of greed.
Our ranks swell to a hundred times their strength
For that fierce final battle to come.
Rise up in arms, all you oppressed!
Throw off the yoke, you enslaved!
Nothing but hope is before us now.
Onward, fighters, unafraid!
All you exploiters who lust for our blood,
We will smother your outcries of greed.

Song of Revolution
혁 명 가
hyong myong ga

Tempo di marcia vigorously



Our ranks swell to a hundred times their strength
For the fierce final battle to come.

Mother waves confidently to the departing guerrillas and her children. Mt. Paekdu-san looms up in the distance. The guerrillas are seen far away, marching towards Mt. Paekdu-san. The curtain falls slowly with the final chords of the "Song of Revolution."

(The End)

Hope, Pride and Happiness

A Round-Table Talk of Women in Pyongyang

Chair: A reporter of the Pyongyang Times
Attendants:
Li Jong In...Researcher of the Institute of History under the Academy of Social Science
Kim Jong Sun...Head of Workteam of the Pyongyang Textile Mill
Kim Song Ok...Head of the Chair of the Construction and Building Materials College
Kang Yong Hui...Secretary General of the CC of the Korean Musicians' Union
An Gyong Ryol...Staff Member of the Pyongyang Oesong District Administrative Committee

Chair: Thank you for your presence.

We have greeted the International Women's Day, the day for militant solidarity of the progressive women throughout the world. As you know, in our country the problem of woman has successfully been solved under the wise guidance of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. I would like to have talks with you mainly about this problem. Well, let's start.

Equal Rights with Men Actually Exercised in Our Country

Li Jong In

Li Jong In: I'm happy to get together with you who are active in various fields, and this is quite impressive to me. Before liberation we women had never held such a proud, social position as today.

Others chime in with her, saying "That's true. Now we feel as if we were in a dream."

Li Jong In: Let me quote the words of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He said:

"Women account for half of the population.... Women constitutes a great force, and large numbers of women are sharing in the work of rehabilitating our country no less creditably than men. In our country women are guaranteed by law completely equal rights with men in all fields."

As the Leader pointed out, we Korean women are playing our part well in all domains of social life, indeed, enjoying the equal rights with men. So, our Leader praised us, saying that we are the dependable workers in the socialist and communist construction, for we are powerfully turning one of the wheels of revolution.

Kim Jong Sun: Let me put in a few words. I was born into a poor worker's family. In the embrace of our Leader I have become a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. There are 113 women deputies to the SPA, or 20 per cent of the total number, you know.

Women account for nearly half of manpower in various branches of the national economy. Most of the workers of our mill, for instance, are women, maybe, this is because of the occupational characteristics. Anyhow, the responsible functionaries, executive personnel and technicians of our mill are all women.

Many women hold important positions in the Party organs and State bodies.

Kim Song Ok: Certainly, they do. I am a Master of History. This is more honour than I deserve. Our institute has a large number of women scientists. In our country there are many women engineers, technicians and specialists, over 130,000 in all. Besides, there are women directors of big factories and chairwomen of management boards of co-op farms.

True, they are active in all realms of the State affairs.

Kim Jong Sun: I would like to say that it is characteristic of the equal rights for men and women in our country that all the socio-economic conditions have been fully provided for the substantial exercise of them.

Let me cite a few instances.

There are nurseries and kindergartens everywhere women are at work. The number runs into 56,000 or more, and over 2.5 million children are creditably brought up and educated at State or public expense.

Nor is this all. Women receive 77 paid days of leave during their childbirth period. Mothers with more than three children are given special benefit: they work 6 hours a day and get the wages for 8 hour working day.

Moreover, in every residential quarter there are the networks of service facilities such as laundry, tailor's or dress-maker's, rice-cooking plant, bakery, etc., which serve the convenience of women.

Kim Song Ok: We Korean women have been able to realize our ideal to the full, receiving the special protection from the State and respect from the public. This is entirely because we have become an independent, creative social being just like men, who has the political life as masters of the revolution, under the rays of the great *Juche* idea created by our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Whenever I think of it, I come to a fuller realization of the fact that as our physical life is unthinkable without our parents, so our political life and our hopeful life at present are inconceivable apart from the great favours of our fatherly Leader who has enabled us to preserve human dignity and rights.

The Leader's Favour Moves Us Deeply

Kang Yong Hui

Li Jong In: All of us women feel the same way as you do. As everybody knows, our Leader has paid close attention to the solution of the problem of woman ever since he conducted his early revolutionary activities, deeply concerned about the women who were mistreated and despised double and treble.

He said far back in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle that the violation of women's rights constitutes the debasement of human society and mankind.

He viewed the struggle for women's social emancipation in close relation to that for national and class liberation, considering the problem of women's liberation to be a basic issue in social revolution. Moreover, he believed that women, like men, are the masters of the revolution, enlisted the women in the revolutionary ranks of the anti-Japanese struggle and trained them in the crucible of the struggle to become the indomitable revolutionary fighters.

Kang Yong Hui: I cannot look back on the communist women's movement in Korea led by our great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, without recalling Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, great mother of Korea, with deep emotion. Indeed, she paved the way for that movement under the personal guidance and assistance of the Leader, devoting her all to the struggle for the country's liberation and women's happiness.

Kim Jong Sun: That's true. Now, let me speak. The women's movement in Korea has constantly traversed the path of victory and glory along the correct lines and policies set forth by our Leader in each stage and each period of the development of the revolution following liberation. He saw to it that the Korean Democratic Women's Union, a women's mass political organization, was founded right after liberation, and then the Law on the Equality of the Sexes promulgated. Thus, he made us women enjoy equal rights with men in all fields of social life.

What is more, he established the advanced socialist system in this country and freed us women, and toiling masses in general, from all types of exploitation once and for all. He has led us to revolutionize and working-classize ourselves in the struggle for socialist construction and become the workers fully capable of doing their bit for the revolution.

Kang Yong Hui: I should like to speak of what has happened in that course. In a word, he has given us deep and warm affection like a real father does. Here is an impressive story that comes invariably to my mind whenever I think of that point. Well, a woman peasant lived in mountainous area. When the agrarian reform was enforced after liberation, she was also allotted a tract of land, and gathered in rich harvest. Her heart overflowed with gratitude to the Leader. She carefully chose the best grain and went on a trip to Pyongyang, carrying the gift for him on her head. Our Leader received her in person and conversed with her. Deeply concerned at her illiteracy, he encouraged her to learn how to write and read. She then went back home, studied hard and sent him a letter written by herself. Pleased by this, he highly commended her. She then issued an appeal for an anti-illiteracy movement as told by him.

She has now become the chairman of the management board of a co-op farm and a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly under the affectionate solicitude of our Leader. Think of this! You will see that his concern is not for her alone!

An Gyong Ryol: Certainly. All of us have grown up under his loving care. Let me relate some of the innumerable stories about it. This happened one day in the post-war period. He conversed with a Women's Union functionary. He personally handed a fountain pen and a sheet of paper to her to see how she writes and advised her to study hard. After that, he personally took measures to set up a school to educate the elderly women workers like her who had been denied schooling in the past, and showed every possible concern to them so that they could become the intellectual women cadres. Whenever he guides a meeting or gives on-the-spot guidance, he pays particular attention to the women functionaries and highly praises them for what they have done. During his on-the-spot guidance to the textile mill he found out, to his regret, that the highly-skilled weaver he had met before quitted the mill after marriage and moved somewhere else to live with her husband. So, he made certain that she was called back to the mill and was provided with a house, and directed tender solicitude to her when he came to the factory later on.

Li Jong In: We have many stories of our Leader's solicitude for the life and work of all the women workers in our country, since he has given teaching about the Women's Union work and the problem of woman on more than 100 occasions.

I am indeed deeply moved by our fatherly Leader's warm affection and paternal concern for us women.

Bright Future Adds to Present Happiness

Kim Jong Sun

Kim Jong Sun: Let me say a few words.

What a great solicitude he is showing for us so that we can enjoy more fruitful and happier life.

In his report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, our respected and beloved Leader put forward the three major tasks of technical revolution, one of them is to free us women from the burden of kitchen and household work. Thus, he advanced a unique way for the final solution of the woman problem.

A mere thought of freeing the women completely from that burden thrills me to the depth of my heart.

An Gyong Ryol: I think it will be realized in the near future. In the recent two or three years great changes took place in our Oesong District. We built staple and subsidiary food processing plants and many branch factories. They were modernly equipped and mechanized. Besides, various garment factories also sprang up.

I am on the job, and have four children to bring up. I leave all of them in the care of the weekly nursery and weekly kindergarten. Food is delivered right to my house from the plant, and clothes are supplied by the State according to the change of seasons. Therefore, the household work is hardly burdensome to me.

Kim Jong Sun: That burden will be greatly lightened, to be sure, because electric washers, automatic rice-cookers and many other handy kitchen utensils are massproduced now.

Women will have a wider scope of activity and will become more independent, creative social being as the three major tasks of technical revolution will be implemented with greater success.

The brilliant future mapped out by our fatherly Leader greatly encourages us in our worthwhile struggle.

Our life today is indeed overflowing with hope, pride and happiness. The only thing that worries us is that our sisters and brothers in south Korea are unable to enjoy the happy life as we do.

We Lose Sleep Thinking about South Korean Women

An Gyong Ryol

Kang Yong Hui: You are right. It is true that we often lose sleep thinking about the south Korean women.

They are now in a wretched plight. South Korea is a land of darkness where the American and Japanese way of life and fin-de-siecle fashion are rampant. There, the women are in bondage to the outdated, feudal morality which makes it a rule for "man to predominate over woman" and for "woman to remain obedient to her husband." Worse still, many of them are sold off to far-away foreign countries as slaves by the south Korean authorities and are used by them as a means of "earning foreign currency." The human rights of the south Korean women are miserably trampled down by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and they fall a victim to them for their comfort.

In south Korea children are forsaken completely. Even according to the official data from south Korea, the number of foundlings averages more than 30,000 a year, and over 400,000 children are waifs who go begging. The school-age children who are denied access to schooling number two million and several hundred thousand. How deplorable it is!

An Gyong Ryol: But, some people in south Korea talk nonsense, saying that the women have "sweet home."

Kim Song Ok: Let me tell you a news I heard the other day. Over 4,000 south Korean women were sold off to West Germany under the name of "nurses." One-third of them are the married. Things are like this. The talk about "sweet home" is absurd indeed.

That clumsy excuse is only to misrepresent the nature of the south Korean society where the people are even deprived of the right to work and the right to live, and it is to distract public attention.

An Gyong Ryol: So, the south Korean women, infinitely revering our Leader, are bravely struggling to bring earlier the day when they will lead a happy life in his embrace.

Kang Yong Hui: Certainly, they are. We women must also actively contribute to the lofty work of carrying into practice our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's line for independent peaceful reunification. This, I think, is an urgent, national and class duty assigned to us.

Genuine Sex Equality Must Be Guaranteed

Kim Song Ok

Li Jong In: The women in south Korea and many women elsewhere on earth are still subjected to double or treble oppression and exploitation, mistreatment and humiliation under feudalism and capitalism.

Well, let us see what is happening to those in capitalist countries. The discrimination in treatment of man and woman is provided for by the law. There is much talking about "equality between the sexes" and "equality for all." But in fact the women are even denied the elementary rights and are made the target of unbridled exploitation by capital and the victim to imperialism and colonialism.

An Gyong Ryol: By the way, there are many stooges of the imperialists who willingly offer up the women in their country as human victims. All what you have said explains why the progressive women of the world are fighting against the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists, No. 1 enemy of all people, the enemy of women, and against their lackeys and for freedom, emancipation and happy future of women. It is not without reason that they mark March 8 every year as a day for cementing solidarity in their struggle.

Kim Song Ok: You are right. I believe that it is now an important task of us women and the progressive people of the whole world to fight against U.S. imperialism and its minions.

Li Jong In: We Korean women have energetically waged the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, standing firm with the progressive women of the whole world and giving active support to them, and we will strengthen the militant solidarity with them as ever.

Chair: Thank you very much. I wish you success in your future work.

Socialist Transformation of Production Relations

(Continued from Our Issue No. 8)

4. Voluntary Principle Observed

The Workers' Party of Korea made the broad masses of the peasants, the middle peasants in particular, join the cooperatives voluntarily by showing them the advantages of the cooperative economy through practical examples.

In admitting different sectors of the peasantry into the cooperative economy on the principle of voluntary participation, our Party adhered to the class policy of relying firmly on the poor peasants, strengthening alliance with the middle peasants and restricting and gradually remoulding the rich peasants.

The Party developed the cooperative movement by strengthening the cooperatives which had been experimentally formed in small numbers in each county with poor peasants and other core elements in the countryside. It made sure that the poor peasants played the nuclear role in every cooperative. On the other hand it saw to it that cooperatives were not organized exclusively with well-to-do peasants, nor the work of cooperatives was influenced by the rich peasants.

In letting the peasants join cooperatives voluntarily we had no big problem with the poor peasants. But the question was not so simple with the middle peasants; they were hesitant in joining the type of cooperative which required incorporation of land and other major means of production, since they had farmed and lived on their own lands, draught animals and the like. The Party and State, therefore, needed a correct policy for inducing the middle peasants to accept the voluntary principle of cooperativization. Strictly guarding against the deviation of forcing middle peasants into the cooperative economy and weakening alliance with them through violation of their interests, our Party ensured that the advantages of the cooperative economy were brought home to them through competition between the private and the cooperative economy so that they may voluntarily accept the cooperative. It was a very difficult task to prove the superiority of the cooperative economy over the private one by shoring up and strengthening the cooperatives consisting exclusively of the poorest peasants who were most weak economically and in particular most short of work animals and farm implements.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed the only correct way of consolidating the new-born cooperatives and demonstrating their superiority.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Leadership and assistance by the working-class Party and State are indispensable conditions for the emergence, consolidation and development of the socialist system in the countryside." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., pp. 39-40.)

The socialist system in the countryside does not arise or grow, of itself. It is born, strengthened and developed only under the powerful leadership and support of the working-class Party and State.

Our Party believed that the advantages of the cooperative farming could be proved if a powerful State leadership and assistance were given to the cooperatives formed with poor peasants, no matter how difficult situation they were in. Accordingly, the Party saw to it that every possible assistance was given first to the cooperatives organized for experimental purpose.

The State lent them food and seed grain, preferentially supplied them with chemical fertilizer, farm machines and building meterials at low prices and loaned them farming funds by priority. The agricultural tax in kind for the cooperative farmers was lowered by 5 per cent as against the private farmers.

In rice transplanting, harvesting and other seasons when concentration of large manpower was required, workers, office employees and students were mobilized to provide the cooperatives with adequate manpower support. The cooperative farmers were also given active assistance in their joint efforts for irrigation construction in addition to their priority for the use of State-run irrigation water.

Meantime, many farm machine hire stations were set up, which did ploughing preferentially for the cooperatives at a small charge. In particular, the rate of payment for the ploughing was much less than the charge for the hire of private draught animals. This prevented the rich farmers from influencing cooperatives by means of work animals.

Besides, our Party gave active leadership to the cooperatives by sending qualified personnel to them so that they could be run as the socialist system of cooperative economy should be.

In helping them in their practical work, our Party taught the inexperienced cooperative farmers how to organize manpower for communal production, how to distribute the products and how to manage the common property.

Thanks to the effective guidance and assistance on the part of the State and to the devoted efforts of the farmers, the cooperatives organized with poor peasants soon began to prove their advantages. Already in 1954, the cooperatives increased the per-*chongbo* yield of grain by 10 to 50 per cent and cash income 2 to 7 times, compared with the private sector of the economy.

As a result, the middle peasants came to stand no chance in the competition with the cooperative economy; they clearly realized the superiority of the cooperative economy and joined cooperatives of their own accord.

Our Party induced even the rich farmers to join cooperatives voluntarily. In our country the rich farmers were not liquidated by means of expropriation at the stage of the socialist revolution. In view of the characteristics of the rich farmers in our country and the state of their nearly complete ruination in the war, our Party pursued the policy of restricting and gradually remoulding them rather than liquidating them. Our Party admitted into cooperatives all rich farmers who accepted the policy of cooperativization and desired to join the cooperative and transformed them into socialist working people, whereas strict sanctions were applied against those who obstructed the cooperative movement. At the last stage of cooperativization when there was no object of exploitation, most of the rich farmers joined the cooperatives.

This was how cooperativization was carried out in our country in a short span of time and without big trouble.

5. Size of Cooperatives That Suited Specific Conditions

A proper size of the cooperative is of great significance in the development of the cooperative economy and in the growth of agrarian production.

In pushing ahead with the cooperative movement, therefore, the Workers' Party of Korea saw to it that the size of cooperatives was set to suit the actual conditions of our country.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In view of the lack of experience in the management of co-operative farming, the low level of the management personnel and the low technical level of our agriculture, our Party saw to it that the size of the co-operatives was comparatively small, each with 40 to 100 households." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, Eng. ed., p. 291.)

At first our Party organized cooperatives on a comparatively small scale roughly on the basis of the natural village which had served as a basic unit of rural life for a long time.

Besides, in the mountain areas where farm houses and plots were widely scattered, the size was set even smaller, whereas in the lowland where the situation was contrary the scale was made relatively larger.

Generally the small size introduced at the initial stage of cooperativization was determined by the following two factors:

In the first place, we had not much experience in the management of the cooperative farming, and the level of the management personnel was low. Under the circumstances, large size of cooperatives would not have been advantageous to their management nor would it have given a full play to the superiority of the cooperative economy.

In the second place, the technical level of agriculture was still low at that time. In case modern technology is applied to agricultural production, sizable unit of cooperative organization will facilitate technical operation. In other words, the scale of cooperative economy in that case should be large enough to permit effective use of technical means, since technical operation covers a wide range.

In contrast, when modern technology is not applied, the success in production depends largely on the level of consciousness of the people. Under the condition in which our farmers were still at a low ideological level and not familiar with the cooperative economy, excessive size of the cooperatives would have failed to stimulate them to high enthusiasm.

With the accumulation of much experience in the management of the cooperative economy, with the improvement of the quality of the management personnel and with the development of industry to such an extent as to be able to make more modern farm machinery available in the following years, our Party merged the cooperatives into large ones with *ri* as the unit.

This enabled us to push ahead with the rural technical revolution more dynamically by making effective use of lands, farm machines and other means of production and to develop agriculture more comprehensively.

That is how our Party defined the scale of cooperatives to suit the specific conditions of our country—it started with comparatively small size and then made it larger step by step. Thus we fully demonstrated the superiority of the cooperative economic system from the outset.

(To Be Continued)

(Continued from Page 1)

thing to the sacred cause of reunifying the split country, not to push the differences in ideology, ideal and system to the foreground nor to compete for predominance and victory between the north and the south.

This is the only way to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

To oppose this means to oppose national reunification. The reporter quoted the following teaching of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"After the joint statement was made, the south Korean authorities have turned their backs and are employing a double-dealing tactics; they are not honestly implementing the agreements stipulated in the joint statement. They say good words when they have face-to-face talks with us. But as soon as they turn on their heels, they slander us and are engrossed in statements and acts contrary to the fundamental spirit of the joint statement."

The reporter dwelt on the facts that the south Korean authorities proclaimed an "extraordinary martial law" on top of a "state of emergency" in an attempt to repress the progressive and patriotic personages and broad segments of students demanding collaboration and comprehensive negotiations between the north and the south and their opposition forces and have since raised rackets of fascist suppression against the people and intensified the fascist dictatorship in south Korea as never before.

As the historical experiences show, where there is oppression, there come resistance and the revolutionary struggle of the people.

The dictators and fascists who resort to dictatorship never have many days to live.

If the national unity is to be promoted and north-south collaboration realized, it is imperative to reject the outside forces and, at the same time, remove the state of military confrontation and relax tensions.

The south Korean authorities, still relying on foreign forces, are hastening war preparations, while crying out for "reunification by prevailing over communism" behind the screen of north-south dialogue.

The reporter disclosed that the south Korean authorities are openly crying for "buildup of strength" and "predominance in strength" while slinging mud at us almost everyday, that they are introducing large quantities of military equipment from abroad, staging one war exercise after another taking the northern half of the Republic as the "enemy" and that they are openly perpetrating military provocations against our side along the Military Demarcation Line and planning to start again a "guided missile launching exercise." She went on:

Such acts of the south Korean authorities are a wanton violation of the north-south joint statement and grave provocations designed to further key up tension between the north and the south and unleash another war in Korea.

Their outcries for "buildup of strength" and "predominance in strength" cannot be construed otherwise than an act of opposing national unity and north-south collaboration and opposing the peaceful reunification of the country.

The south Korean authorities must look straight at the trend of the times and comport themselves prudently.

The south Korean authorities must discontinue their reckless acts going against the desire of the nation and the trend of the times and honestly observe all the points of the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification, strive to remove mistrust, promote mutual understanding and unity and realize collaboration between the north and the south and must show all sincerity in solving the question of reunification. We hope still now that the south Korean authorities will honestly come out for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

If the south Korean authorities, going against the will of the nation and the trend of the times, violate the points of agreement of the north-south joint statement and obstruct the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, they will be held entirely responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Saying that U.S. imperialism is the main deterrent to the reunification of our country, she bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists for egging the south Korean authorities on to war preparations and seeking permanent division of Korea in accordance with the aggressive tenet of the so-called "Nixon doctrine."

The U.S. imperialists must desist from running riot and give up their aggressive and war provocation machinations against our country and quit south Korea at once, taking along all their armed forces of aggression and lethal weapons.

The Japanese militarists, too, must face the changed reality squarely, stop their reinvasion of south Korea and act with discretion.

If the entire people of north and south Korea fight resolutely, united close under the banner of the great *Juche* idea, they can expel the foreign aggressors and surely accomplish the historic cause of national reunification, she declared.

The meeting closed with a chorus of the song "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader."

Innovation in Cement Production

The workers of cement factories across the country are boosting cement output by dashing forward with the attitude of a master toward the revolution and in the "revolutionary spirit of April 25" and the "stamina of Kiyang."

The workers of the February 8, Haeju, Komusan and Pusanri Cement Factories, leading building materials production bases of our country, have wrought new miracles and new records one after another from the beginning of the year. They upped cement output 1.8 times in the first two months as compared with the same period last year by radically improving the technical management of the equipment and raising its utilization rate.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

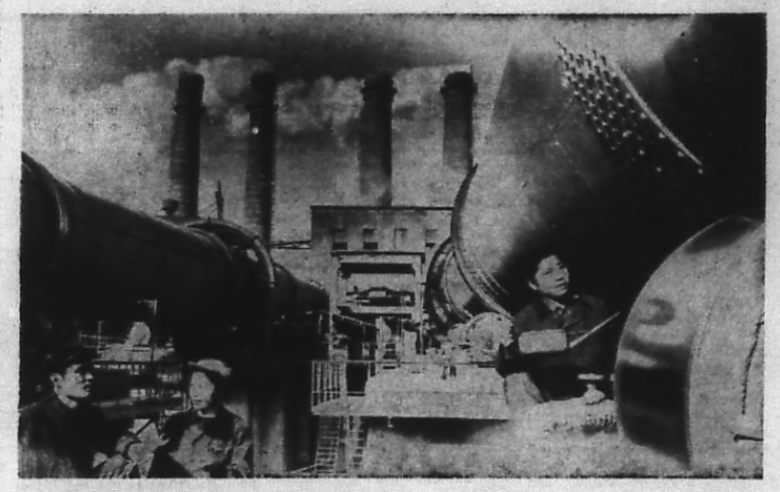
"What is most important of all to increase cement production is to make the most of the capacity of the existing cement factories."

Taking to heart the programmatic teaching of the Leader, the workers of the cement factories throughout the country have well conducted the technical management of the equipment in order to lift the utilization rate of the existing production equipment to the maximum.

Particularly, the workers of the February 8 Cement Factory produced nearly 3,000 tons of cement above their plan in February by operating cement kilns at full capacity through rational technical control.

By doing well the technical control of the equipment they successfully overfulfilled their January plan on all indices and turned out 1.8 times as much cement and 1.5 times as much clinker in February as in the corresponding period last year.

Similar innovation is being effected at the Haeju, Komusan and Pusanri Cement Factories. The workers of the Haeju Cement Factory upped cement output 1.2 times in the first two months of the year by keeping the long-term operation of cement kilns with their collective wisdom and the workers of the Komusan Cement Factory 1.3 times.



The workers of the February 8 Cement Factory upped output of cement 1.8 times through long-term operation of the kiln

Japanese Militarists—Sworn Enemy of Korean People

(Continued from Our Issue No. 8)

2. Most Barbarous Colonial Exploitation Policy of Japanese Imperialists in Korea

After annexing Korea in a burglarious way in August 1910, the Japanese imperialists enforced a most cruel colonial rule, hardly to be seen in history.

The respected and beloved Leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...The Japanese imperialists enforced a severe medieval terrorist rule never seen in world history. They deprived the Korean people of all rights and freedom and did not allow them to have even the last residue of freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, religion, etc." (Kim Il Sung, *Selection of Works*, Korean ed., 1963, p. 145.)

As pointed out by the Leader, Japanese imperialist colonial rule was characterized with barbarity, brutality and plundering.

They enforced a rigid military government from the first day of their occupation of Korea.

A succession of governor-generals were bigwigs of the most heinous and reactionary militarists. They were under "direct control" of the Japanese emperor. They held the supreme command of the ground and naval forces stationed in Korea, had legislative, administrative and judiciary powers in their hands and acted as an absolute authority of colonial rule and a tyrant of all mighty.

The heinous murderer Terauchi, the first governor-general, uttered sanguinary words, saying, "The Koreans shall submit to Japanese laws, or face to death." His utterance shows what a cruel colonial militarist rule of terrorism Japanese imperialism bore in Korea.

In the early days of their rule the Japanese imperialists stationed considerable numbers of aggressive troops in Korea and set up their repression apparatuses widely, and authorized the gendarmerie and police with the right to kill the Koreans at random through "summary decision" and "compulsory execution."

They framed up evil laws such as "security law," "criminal law," and "prison law" and converted the whole country into a jail.

Under their severe terrorist rule the innocent Koreans were arrested and jailed and villages were burnt down here and there.

Our people, however, never knelt to them. They resisted the enemy through various forms of struggle. On March 1, 1919 they put up a nation-wide resistance and gave a heavy blow to it, thus demonstrating their militant spirit to the world.

Thrown into confusion by the nation-wide anti-Japanese uprising of the Korean people, the Japanese imperialists hurriedly brought their troops from Japan proper and arrested, prisoned and killed the Koreans right and left.

They closed all the Korean press organs by force and committed murderous atrocities without hesitation; they hunted patriots and put their heads up on the roadsides, arrested and dragged women along streets and dismembered them and locked people into church buildings, sent volleys of small arms and burnt them to death.

During three months from March 1 to the end of May 7,509 guiltless people were killed, 15,961 were mortally wounded and 46,948 were put into prison.

The cannibals went so far as to attempt a genocide by poison.

According to the data heavily doctored by Japanese imperialism, roundups took place on 870,000 occasions or more from 1924 to 1929 and the number of the seized reached millions.

In the 1930's, in order to make Korea their "solid rear" and supply base for their aggression on the continent, the Japanese imperialists reinforced their occupation army and police and spread networks of special political police and spies to step up their fascist suppression of our people.

In particular, they intensified suppression and perpetrated massacre on a larger scale, with the wild dream of subduing the flames of anti-Japanese armed struggle, organized and led by the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors, crafty villains, hurled their troops into the burning of villages and the killing of innocent inhabitants, saying "Kill a hundred Koreans, and there will be at least one communist or a member of the communist youth league" and "Kill, kill the Koreans without mercy."

They fabricated fascist evil laws such as "law of preliminary detention of political offenders," "state security law" and "provisional security law in Korea" and recklessly arrested, jailed and killed those who were offensive to them and oppressed even the activities of religious organizations and banned religious faith.

Madly carrying on aggression, they took 364,000 Korean youth and adults as their bullet shields from 1938 to 1945, in an attempt to fill up the deficiency of armed forces in their war of aggression.

They drafted more than six million of the Korean youth and middle aged for the forced labour for war of aggression since the outbreak of China-Japan war.

During their occupation of Korea they also unrestrictedly plundered our rich natural resources and the wealth which the Korean people had achieved at the cost of blood and sweat.

From 1910 to 1918 the Japanese imperialists, enough to be shameless and crafty, framed up the "land surveying law" and deprived our peasants of some one million *chongbo* of land, their basic means of production, under the pretexts of "violation of procedure," "lack of evidence," etc., resorting to the deceptive methods of survey and report. Moreover, they took large areas of land for the so-called construction of military roads, railways and ground for exercise.

In the 1920's they engaged in the plunder of grains under the false slogan of "increased rice production."

The doctored data released by the Japanese imperialists show that they carried away about 24 million tons of rice and 15 million tons of other grains.

They took away about 1.7 million head of cattles, of which 400,000 taken in the form of "delivery" during the years of Pacific War. Besides, a large number of horses, pigs and other domestic animals were shipped to Japan.

The Japanese imperialists carried away large quantities of underground resources from our country.

They held a monopoly of all the natural resources in Korea at the outset of their occupation. During the whole period of their rule they tried the hardest to mine gold, main source for the accumulation of capital, and took away more than 363 tons.

Entering the 1930's when they were busily engaged in preparations for continental aggression, they plundered plenty of mineral ores for military purpose.

During ten years from 1934 to 1944 they brought away more than 17,980,000 tons of iron, above 211,000 tons of zinc, some 680,000 tons of magnesite and a huge amount of other minerals.

The Japanese imperialists exploited exclusively the rich marine resources of Korea and plundered 14,320,000 tons from 1935 to 1945.

Their robber-like plunder and exploitation brought starvation and poverty to the Korean people and kept our economy in a backward, deformed state.

The Japanese imperialists tried all the sinister means and ways to make the Korean people their complete colonial slaves, pursuing the absurd "assimilation policy" and policy of obliterating our national culture.

Carrying out the policy of "Japanizing the Koreans," they ran amuck to numb the national and class consciousness of the Korean people and infuse flunkeyism toward Japan and Japan-worship into our people.

They forced the Korean people to give up their beautiful mother tongue and take the Japanese language as their "national language." They became more undisguised in furthering the policy of "Japanizing the Koreans." They pressed our people to adopt the Japanese way of naming, clamouring that "Japanese and Koreans are from one and the same ancestor" and "Japan and Korea are one."

At the same time, they doggedly worked to desecrate and eliminate our long history and brilliant national culture and foster national nihilism among the Korean people.

The Japanese imperialists, greedy of wealth, violated many old tombs and kings' mausoleums and stole valuable articles and carried away our art objects and handicraft works and other numerous cultural values including the famous Koryo ceramics.

They had the crust to exhibit a great number of our art works and handicraft works including gold crowns in the Imperial museum in Tokyo and in other places in Japan and designated them as their national treasures.

They also destroyed our cultural relics at random.

What have been given here are only a fraction of materials on crimes they committed against our people during the years of their rule.

Indeed, the Japanese imperialists perpetrated unheard-of oppression, massacre, burglarious exploitation and plunder in our country and brought untold misfortunes and calamities to our people in an attempt to keep them as their slaves for ever.

They, however, could by no means bring the Korean people under their knees.

The great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and defeated the Japanese imperialists, and won the historical cause of the country's restoration.

Imperialism seems to be strong, but their fall is inevitable.

In his report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of its Central Committee, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, exposing the crimes committed by the Japanese militarists against the Asian people and mankind:

"In conspiracy and collaboration with fascist Germany and Italy, they also ignited the Pacific War and were crazy to become the 'leader' in Asia. Japanese militarism fattened on aggression and war, and finally met its ruin in war."

Japanese militarism entered the stage of history with the backing of the bigger imperialist aggressor forces and fatted up on war of aggression. It unleashed the Pacific War with a fanatic dream to become the "leader" in Asia and committed innumerable towering sanguinary crimes against the peoples of Korea and the rest of Asia. But finally it perished in the flames of war.

The crimes of the Japanese militarists are still fresh in the memories of the people.

If the Japanese militarists who have been revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism dare invade other countries in disregard of the lessons of history, they will never be able to escape a heavier defeat.

Pak Song Gon

(The End)

Invincible Is the Revolutionary Cause of the Syrian People

The Syrian people greet the significant 10th anniversary of the victory of the revolution.

On this occasion the Korean people send warm congratulations to the brotherly Syrian people.

The victory of the Syrian revolution on March 8, 1963 was an event of tremendous significance in the struggle of the Syrian people to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to build a new, prosperous Syria.

Since the triumph of the revolution the Syrian people have liquidated the bad aftermaths of imperialist colonial rule and actively enforced the progressive socio-economic reforms for building a new society and steadily developed the national economy and national culture.

They have made great efforts for the development of the country's economy, and rapidly increased the oil production, erected factories and enterprises and stepped up the collectivization of agriculture to sharply boost farm produce. Great successes have been achieved in education, culture and public health, too.

The U.S. imperialists who have an intense dislike of the triumphant onward march of the Syrian people instigate the Israeli Zionists to commit more reckless aggressive manoeuvres against them.

The Israeli Zionists have become extremely arrogant under the active support and encouragement of U.S. imperialism. They introduced many air pirates and aggressive troops deep into the Syrian territory and perpetrated indiscriminate bombings and bombardment to kill and wound a great number of peaceable inhabitants and destroy the economic establishments and dwelling houses. This is a barbarous, thrice-cursed act.

The photo exhibition in Pyongyang on the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Syrian revolution

This military provocation is a flagrant encroachment on the independence and sovereignty of the Syrian people and an open challenge to the entire Arab peoples and the peace-loving people of the world.

The Syrian people are fully ready to cope with the intensified armed invasion of Israeli aggressors and successfully frustrate their reckless aggressive attempt.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle waged by the Arab people today is a righteous struggle for safeguarding national independence and dignity, for restoring the usurped Arab territory and accomplishing the Palestinian people's cause of liberation."

The Syrian people enjoy the support and encouragement of all the progressive peoples of the world for the justness of their struggle.

The Korean people extend militant solidarity to the Syrian people who are bravely fighting against the armed invasion of Israeli aggressors instigated by the U.S. imperialists.

In its January 12 statement the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sternly denounced with a surging indignation the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and Zionists and solemnly declared the readiness to continue the active support and encouragement to the Syrian people and Arab peoples in their just struggle.

Treasuring the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Syrian people established in the course of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the Korean people will firmly stand on the side of the Syrian people who are fighting to take their territory back from the enemy, safeguard the dignity of the Arab peoples and to develop their country in an independent way. The Syrian people will surely win victory in their just struggle.

Iraq Advances under the Banner of Anti-Imperialism and Independence

The Iraqi people stand shoulder to shoulder with our people on the anti-imperialist front. Under the leadership of President Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr they are striving hard to create a new life, foiling ceaseless provocations and subversive and sabotaging manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors, its stooges, and holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

They emerged victorious in the revolution on July 17, 1968 and made a great advance in the domains of politics, economy and culture.

Following the revolution, they developed the oil industry, one of the key economic branches, and the textile, cement and engineering industries, relying on their own manpower and technology to turn out large quantities of industrial goods. Especially, the petroleum industry made big strides. In 1971 52,370,000 tons of petroleum was exploited in oil fields in the northern areas and 30,740,000 tons of petroleum in the southern areas.

Peasants account for 68 per cent of the population. The government promulgated the agrarian reform law in 1970 and confiscated land belonging to the feudal monarchists and big landowners and distributed it to the peasants. The government supplies farm machines to many agricultural co-operatives and pushes ahead with the projects for cutting irrigation canals and obtaining new land. A vigorous campaign for giving assistance to the countryside is also being conducted under the slogan "To the countryside!"

Great successes have been registered in the fields of education, culture and public health.

The government took measures to wind up by 1980 all preparations for introducing compulsory primary education. On the other hand, it has taken steps to carry on an anti-illiteracy campaign among the rural inhabitants and the women.

The government nationalized the companies belonging to foreign monopoly capitalists or restricted their activities. It unfolds an active struggle to make a clean sweep of the political and economic footholds of the imperialists, the Zionists and the domestic reactionary forces which are in collusion with them, so that they may not plant themselves and engage in insidious manoeuvrings.

Externally, the Iraqi government and people actively support the just struggle of the Palestinian and African peoples for the liberation and independence of their countries.

All the achievements attained in Iraq after revolution are the fine fruits the Iraqi people have yielded in their struggle for consolidating the country's political independence and creating a new life.

The Korean people heartily rejoice in the victories and successes won by the Iraqi people and warmly congratulate them.

Our people firmly believe that the Iraqi people will gain greater successes in their struggle to foil the machinations of the U.S.-led imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and create a new life.

Han Dok Min

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

Denouncing U.S. Imperialists' Aggressive Acts against Cambodia

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on March 3 fully supporting the February 27 statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The statement says:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, made public a statement on February 27 in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are continuously providing the Lon Nol puppet clique with large quantities of military equipment including tanks, aircraft and warships and further stepping up aggressive acts against the Cambodian people.

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia also issued a statement bitterly denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their continued bombing of Cambodia and reclarifying the firm determination of the Cambodian people to fight on until the five-point declaration dated March 23, 1970, of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is realized.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the February 27 statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' continuous military aid to the Lon Nol puppet clique and their intensified bombing raids on the liberated area of Cambodia clearly show that they are trying to further escalate the criminal aggression against Cambodia.

With no aggressive manoeuvres, however, can the U.S. imperialists save the Lon Nol puppet regime from its grave crisis.

The Korean people sternly condemn U.S. imperialism for its war escalation manoeuvres against Cambodia.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists discontinue their military aid to the Lon Nol puppet regime, stop forthwith the brutal bombing attacks on Cambodia and quit Cambodia.

The Korean people will firmly support and encourage with might and main the sacred struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation of the Cambodian people who are resolved to fight on until the Cambodian issue is settled on the basis of the historic March 23, 1970 five-point declaration of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to escalate the war of aggression in Cambodia despite the protest and denunciation by the peace- and justice-loving peoples the world over, they will certainly meet more shameful defeat.

Friendship Visits

☆ Chinese men's and women's volleyball teams headed by Wang Chin-chiang, Deputy General Secretary of the Chinese Volleyball Association, arrived in Pyongyang on March 2 by train for a visit to our country under the 1973 plan for exchange of sports teams between Korea and China.

☆ The delegation of the Swedish Foreign Ministry led by K. Bjork, Special Adviser to the Swedish Foreign Minister, came to Pyongyang on February 27 by train at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry and left for home on March 2 by plane.

Israeli Aggressors Frantic with Territorial Ambition

The Israeli Zionists' piratic acts of aggression against Arab nations have now entered a more dangerous stage.

As already reported, with the turn of the New Year the Zionists hurled large forces of army, navy and air power into the invasion of Lebanon, Syria and other Arab nations. On February 21 last they again perpetrated beastly atrocities of shooting down a Libyan airliner and killing over 100 passengers.

These acts of the Israeli aggressors are the products of their premeditated plan of aggression to intimidate the Arab nations by means of force, to perpetuate their illegal occupation of Arab territories and to seize more of them.

The low altitude flight of the Israeli air pirates in September last year to threaten the car carrying the Lebanese Premier in it; their pursuit and acts of menace on February 26 last against the airplane with the President of the Chadian Republic aboard, who was returning from his official visit to Lebanon; the slaughter of inhabitants in the Palestinian settlement in Lebanon; the mass arrest, jailing, massacre and deportation of Arab people by the Zionists in the area under their occupation—all these criminal acts nakedly reveal the aggressive nature of the Israeli aggressors.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...It is entirely because of the brazen aggressive machinations of the Israeli aggressors and their manipulators, the U.S. imperialists, that... the situation in the Near and Middle East still remains tense."

The Israeli aggressors are actively encouraged to arrogance by the U.S. imperialists.

With a view to instigating this puppet state to aggression against Arab countries, the U.S. imperialists systematically armed the aggressor army of Israel. They also brought the boss and other bellicose fascists of Israel to the United States and have trained and are training them into their more faithful stooges. On February 28 Meir was again summoned to the United States. This undoubtedly indicates that the stooge and her master are plotting for a new aggression.

Last year the U.S. imperialists gave a large amount of war materials and weapons of mass destruction to Israel. And this year more planes and war equipment will be supplied to her, it was reported.

The Israeli aggressors equipped with man-killing weapons given by the U.S. imperialists are faithfully serving the imperialists as a "special detachment" and "shock force" in opposing the Arab peoples, as dictated by their masters.

The Israeli expansionists with an unbounded greed for territory have been annexing lands of the neighbouring countries by force of arms ever since the inception of their country. Already in 1949 their territory was twice as large as the land at the time of founding their country. In their war of aggression in the Middle East in 1967 they again illegally seized wide area of Arab territory.

These insolent acts of aggression represent the most heinous acts of murder that can only be perpetrated by the Israeli gangsters, the faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, who are crazy for territorial expansion. They are the most wicked crimes grossly violating the elementary principles of international law and international practice—crimes that can never be tolerated.

Developments in the Near and Middle East glaringly show that the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, though loudly talking about a "peaceful settlement" of the Middle East question, are in fact wrecking peace and bent on the manoeuvres of war and aggression.

No matter what manoeuvres they resort to, however, the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors can never check the anti-U.S. and anti-Israeli struggle of the Arab peoples to restore their lost territory and to liberate Palestine.

The more arrogantly they behave, the more will they be isolated from the entire Arab and world peoples and only hasten their own doom.

Han Dok Yon

Fraudulent Election in South Korea

The south Korean authorities keep on slandering us through the propaganda media on their payroll.

This slander has been getting more and more feverish since the eve of the farce of "election to the national assembly" held in south Korea on February 27 last.

In an effort to embellish the "election" on the one hand, and on the other to calumniate the most progressive social system, the socialist system in the northern half of our Republic, the "Sahoigyoyuk Radio" in south Korea ballyhooed in its recent programme that the "people" were "unhappy" in a "totalitarian society," because only the "party's interests" were stressed in that society.

This is a vicious slander and sophistry.

We are not going to explain here the superiority of our socialist system under which everyone enjoys full and equal political rights as well as abundant and happy lives.

We just cannot help making a few remarks, since the south Korean authorities have made the "national assembly election" an occasion to calumniate us more viciously in violation of the north-south joint statement and the points of agreement reached at the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission, on refraining from slandering and calumniating each other.

As already known, the south Korean ruler ordered the "emergency alert" in October last, closed down the "national assembly," and banned political parties' activities and any criticism on the part of the press. In this oppressive atmosphere of terrorism, the "constitution" was revamped to legalize his long-term office and establish one-man fascist despotism.

The new "constitution" provides the "president" with an unlimited power of wielding not only the right of administration but also the rights of justice and legislation. He has even the power to dissolve the "national assembly" whenever he deems it necessary. Besides, a "national conference for reunification" with the "president" as its chairman has been newly manufactured, which, as the "supreme body of decision," can elect one-third of the total number of "national assemblymen" by voting those nominated by the "president."

In this way, the "national assembly" has been further reduced to a powerless means of cloaking despotism on the part of the administration.

The latest farce of "election to the national assembly" is nothing but a shameless political intrigue aimed to furnish the one-man despotism framed up at the point of the bayonet, with the window-dressing of "parliamentary democracy" to deceive the people.

Wicked Preliminary Steps

As preliminary steps to staff such a puppet "national assembly" totally with their own yesmen, the south Korean authorities changed for the worse the already-reactionary "national assembly election law" and the "election management commission law."

The revamped "laws" stipulate that the "system of small constituency" under which the whole area of south Korea was formerly divided into 153 "electoral districts" be superseded by the "system of medium constituency" under which the number has been reduced to 73, each of which elects two "national assemblymen."

The replacement of the "small constituency system" with the medium one is a reactionary trick designed to destroy or weaken the opposition parties' election footholds, which had been built up on the basis of relatively small-areas—a stratagem to best prevent opposition party candidates from being elected and to enable the ruling party to mobilize far superior power of government and money to bring success to large numbers of its own candidates in the "election."

The south Korean authorities resort to such trickery, in particular, to defeat the opposition party candidates in Seoul, Pusan and other major cities, which had been "favourable election grounds for the opposition party candidates," and to gain the superiority in favour of those nominated by the government party.

Especially wicked is the enforcement of the "bailment system." By stipulation of new "laws," a nominee from political parties is "registered as candidate" provided that he bails 2 million won to the relevant "election management commission," and a non-affiliated candidate is registered on the bail of 3 million won. In case they cancel their candidacies for some reasons or fail to secure a minimum of one-third of the total number of the votes in their electoral districts, the bailed money unconditionally returns to the "government treasury."

The "bailment system" is a means to keep as many financially weak personages and opposition party politicians as possible, to say nothing of the representatives of the workers and peasants, from participating in the "national assembly," and to pave a broad avenue for the comprador capitalists, landlords and reactionary bureaucrats, their limbs; it is a gangsterism to fill their own pockets under the pretext of "return to the government treasury."

In addition, the south Korean authorities drastically shortened the period of "election" campaign by new "election law" and prohibited political parties and individuals from making speeches or using press media for the campaign. They restricted election campaigns to such an extent as to allow the display of "election wall newspapers" and "election information" conducted by the "election management commission" under a unified plan plus two to three times of "speeches" made by candidates at "joint gatherings."

The restrictions imposed under the ostentatious cloak of "money-saving elections," "quiet elections" and the like have been manufactured to deny the opposition parties and their candidates the chance of exposing the traitorous acts, frauds and corruption of the present ruling circles and to prevent their own isolation and the disturbance of public sentiments.

Even the "election observer teams," which had formerly been composed of representatives of different political parties to supervise the voting and ballot counting allegedly in the name of "fairness" and "neutrality," have now been made to comprise only those who are nominated by the ruler.

In this way, the south Korean authorities have "legally" prepared even the means by which to tell lies and commit frauds in votings and ballot countings in a more organized manner and with less chance of being detected than at the time of their past notorious "elections."

It was well-founded when a certain opposition party personage in south Korea condemned the "latest election which was not only unfair and undemocratic from the outset, but even retrogressive at least over a century, when viewed as a system."

Abominable Frauds

It is widely known that all the "UN-supervised elections" held in south Korea under the occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army were dirty farces rigged up, without exception, under sanguinary repressions and by means of sheer lies and frauds.

"Black election operations," "proxy voting" by "three-man teams" and "nine-man teams," "bogus ballots," "voting in advance," "replacement of cast ballots," etc.—all these fraudulent elections and monstrous electoral terminology have nowhere been invented but in south Korea.

To take the last decade and more, for instance, the deceptive "election" held on March 15, 1960 touched off the anti-fraudulence struggle, which developed into the April 19 Popular Uprising in the same year that overthrew the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee, the stooge who had long basked in the favour of U.S. imperialism. The fraudulent "election" on June 8, 1967, the "national plebiscite" in 1969 designed for the infamous "constitutional amendment for a third-term presidential election," and the unfair "election" held in April 1971 in which the "third-term election" of the present ruler was manipulated—all these buffooneries set off a wave of long-drawn, fierce struggles of the masses of the south Korean youth, students and other people. These struggles have patently proved the reactionary nature and corruptness of the previous "elections" held in south Korea.

As for the last "election," even fragmentary information that has leaked out through the strict news blackout shows that it was much more deceptive than those held before.

At the point of the bayonet and under cover of the "emergency alert" which was ordered on top of the "emergency state" that has lasted over a year in the orgy of repression of the people, human rights have been totally trampled and all sorts of frauds have been committed in a more organized manner than ever and with impunity.

Even according to the data heavily doctored by the south Korean authorities, more than 240 cases have been brought before the court on the alleged charge of "violating the election law," and large numbers of opposition party and non-affiliated candidates and many other persons involved in the "election" have been arrested and jailed.

By inborn instinct, the south Korean authorities resorted to unlimited frauds and repressive measures such as "buying up ballots," "voting in advance," "forced voting" and other vile tricks.

At polling station No. 4, Hwigyongdong, Dongdaemun District, Seoul, "the chairman of the election management commission," the "observers," and the like were exposed to have been ringleaders in the "voting in advance" in which more than 150 ballots were "cast for" the government party candidate on the eve of the "election." The frauds of this type have been committed without number—in Tongrae District in Pusan, in Mokpo and Sinan county in South Cholla Province and many other parts of south Korea.

Under the coercion of the outrageous police and special agents, an eighty-four-year-old man who was too ill to move was dragged on a hand-cart to the polling station, pregnant women in labour pain were forced out to give birth to babies on their way to polling stations or right in the booths, mourners and pallbearers in funeral processions were compelled to make for "polling stations"—fantastic and tragic happenings that could be seen all over south Korea.

The south Korean authorities took stringent measures to keep opposition party politicians off "polling stations" in their frantic efforts to manipulate the "election" in their favour.

To sum up, it was the most undemocratic, arbitrary "election," which had nothing in common with a free election; it was sheer frauds committed in the atmosphere of terrorism.

That is why the south Korean people are strongly denouncing and rejecting the criminal undertaking, and the opposition parties, too, have made statements declaring "the election null and void" and expressing their firm determination to fight to the last. Even the "Mindan" (an organization of Koreans under south Korea's influence) and four other Korean organizations in Japan condemned the "election" as a farce designed to "perpetuate fascist dictatorship."

The south Korean authorities' slander made against us in advertizing the farce as "fair election" cannot but provoke an irresistible indignation on our part.

Theirs is a filthy act of perfidy violating the points of agreement between both sides and wicked treachery to the entire Korean people.

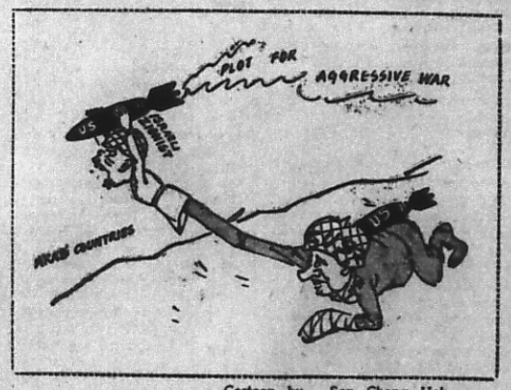
The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Though they solemnly pledged to the nation to conscientiously carry out the agreements in the joint statement, the south Korean rulers are thus violating them without hesitation. They do not think of the consequences of their treachery to the nation."

The more the south Korean authorities slander us, the fuller the reactionary nature of the colonial fascist ruling system of the U.S. imperialists in south Korea and the dirty colours of the traitors will be laid bare.

Their manoeuvres to bolster their long-term ruling setup and fascist dictatorship and perpetuate the national split behind the north-south dialogue will only hasten their own doom.

Li Jip



Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 jon No. 13014-37437